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Britain are directed with hostile intent against the colonies and to prove his thesis he has drawn too frequently on the testimony of the enemies of the British ministry both in America and England. Never does it occur to the author to investigate the causes, to find the fundamental motives of ministerial action. In fact, in one instance he obscures the issue. In treating of the passage of the Quebec Act he quotes Governor Haldimand's estimate of the English-speaking population in Canada, as being 2,000 in 1780, as if such was the case in 1774. (I, p. 48.) As a matter of fact they did not number much over 300, and the ministry can scarcely be accused if it chose to treat this handful of Englishmen as a negligible quantity. Yet it is to the testimony of these 300 that Professor Smith turns most frequently for his interpretation of events in Canada, and of the attitude of the Canadians to the British government and the Revolution, so that this initial error is not unimportant. The author's lack of critical acumen may be best displayed in his treatment of the history of the Quebec Act. He attempts to prove that the measure was directed against the Americans by quoting from the enemies of the ministry and without giving due emphasis to the wrongs the French of Canada and the West had suffered during previous years,—which wrongs were the direct cause for passing the Quebec Act; nor, does he perceive the force of the fact that the Act was fathered by Lord Dartmouth, a man of conciliatory attitude, and that some important provisions of it, such as the incorporation of the West in the Province of Quebec, were opposed by Lord Hillsborough, the public man who was most hostile to the Americans at the time.

On account of such errors in critical analysis and in point of view, and in spite of the industry displayed by Professor Smith, the decision must be that the volumes cannot be regarded as a definitive narration of the relations between the Canadians and Americans during the Revolutionary War.

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Snedden, D. S., and Allen, W. H. *School Reports and School Efficiency.*
Pp. xi, 183. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

For a considerable time a desire has been variously expressed for more rational and uniform methods of presenting educational statistics. The need is obvious to one who gives even a cursory examination to city and state school reports. The latest and so far the most satisfactory attempt to bring educational statistics more into uniformity and put them on a basis which will enable them better to serve the ends for which they are used is the book by Professor Snedden of Teachers' College and Dr. Allen of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

The book consists of seven chapters, four written by Professor Snedden, two by Dr. Allen and one in collaboration. The earlier chapters present a brief account of the purposes and beginnings of school reports and review various attempts of the National Educational Association to establish greater uniformity in these reports. The most useful chapter in the book is that

furnishing tables and other forms of presenting school facts as used in typical reports. These tables are well selected from a goodly number of cities and cover a wide range of data. Closely related to the preceding and also of much interest is a chapter on "Suggested Economics and Improvements for School Reports."

Professor Snedden and Dr. Allen have done well in showing deficiencies in school reports and ways for their improvement. The New York committee on the physical welfare of school children under whose auspices the volume was prepared is to be commended. It is to be hoped that at an early date the United States Commissioner of Education, who is quoted as favoring a general conference of educational authorities on improvements in statistical method, will take the initiative to accomplish further the ends which this book seeks to serve.

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Socialism, The Case Against. Pp. 537. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

In "The Case Against Socialism," we have an interesting collection of misstatements, mangled quotations and detailed arguments, published for the purpose of being used as "a handbook for speakers and candidates." The author by the seriousness of his tone as well as by his frantic efforts at meeting all arguments, good, bad, or indifferent, ever advanced by any person calling himself a Socialist, would lead one to believe that socialism was rapidly becoming a menace to the political and industrial institutions of England. There is little in the book that is new. Nevertheless it is a very comprehensive collection of the ordinary arguments advanced against socialism, and will undoubtedly appeal to a large number of voters, whether or not they are Socialists, for as a rule the latter are as densely ignorant of the more fundamental principles of Marxian Socialism as is the author of the present volume.

IRA CROSS.

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Stimson, F. J. *The Law of the Federal and State Constitutions of the United States.* Pp. ix, 386. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1908.

This book is unlike the usual treatise on constitutional law, both in arrangement and manner of treatment. It is divided into three books. The first is composed of prefatory essays laying down the general principles upon which the constitutions rest. Books II and III present a unique comparative study of the English and the American constitutions. In Book II the statutes of the realm and the federal constitution are digested to bring out clearly the historical development of the bases of English liberty. Book III, which comprises the greater portion of the volume, makes also the most important of its contributions to constitutional discussion. It is a